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AND MILITARY GAZETTE.

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Madame Fugate's New Assembly Hall, on the corner of Montgomery and Clay streets, on the most reasonable terms. This Hall is beautifully illuminated with seven chandeliers of gas, and has a large supper room, dressing rooms, etc., attached. au28-29

The following exquisite story is by Lamartine: In the tribe of Neggdeh there was a horse whose fame was spread far and near; and a Bedouin of another tribe, by name Daher, desired extremely to possess it. Having offered in vain for it his camels and his whole wealth, he hit at length upon the following device, by which he hoped to obtain the object of his desire.

He resolved to stain his face with the juice of an herb, to clothe himself in rags, to tie his legs and neck together so as to appear like a lame beggar. Thus equipped, he went to wait for Naber, the owner of the horse, who he knew was to pass that way. When he saw Naber approaching on his beautiful steed, he cried out in a weak voice:

"I am a poor stranger; for three days I have been unable to move from this point to seek for food. I am dying—help, and Heaven will reward you!"

The Bedouin kindly offered to take him upon his horse and carry him home; but the rogue replied:

"I cannot rise: I have no strength left."

Naber, touched with pity, dismounted, led his horse to the spot, and with great difficulty set the seeming beggar upon his back. But no sooner did Daher feel himself in the saddle than he set spurs to the horse and galloped off, calling out as he did so:

"It is I, Daher: I have got the horse, and am off with it."

Naber called out to him to stop and listen. Certain of not being pursued, he halted at a short distance from Naber, who was armed with a long spear.

"You have taken my horse," said Naber. "Since Heaven has willed it, I wish you joy with it; but I advise you never to tell how you obtained it from me."

"And why not?" said Daher. "Because," said the noble Arab, "another man might be really ill, and men would fear to help him. You would be the cause of many refusing to perform acts of charity, for fear of being duped as I have been."

Struck with shame at these words, Daher was silent for a moment; then springing from the horse, he returned it to its owner, embracing him. Naber made him accompany him to his tent, they spent a few days together and became friends for life.

"What a mistake," says Bulwer, to suppose that the passions are strongest in youth! The passions are not stronger, but the control over them is weaker. They are more easily excited, they are more violent, more apparent; but they have less energy, less durability, less intense and concentrated power than in mature life. In youth, passion succeeds to passion, and one breaks upon the other like waves upon a rock, till the heart frets itself to repose. In manhood, the great deep flows in more calm, but more profound; its serenity the proof of the might and terror of its currents, were the wind to blow and the storm to rise."

Guadagni, some fifty years ago, enjoyed the magnificent distinction of being primo tenore. Even then, though tenors were not paid so liberally as now, it appears they had just as many caprices, and gave themselves as many airs as they sang.

Now Guadagni was an Italian, *corps et ame*, as the French say; though we ought not to have said it in French, for the tenor had a mortal hatred to every thing belonging to that nation.

To such a point did he carry his aversion, that being engaged at the court of the Duke of Parma, he one night resolutely refused to sing in the presence of two French noblemen, then visiting at the court.

"He was taken with a sudden hoarseness, and couldn't," the second time, he had an attack of fever; and the third, when the fiddles were ready, the tenor was nowhere to be found—he had gone out hunting! So, when he came back, he found his room filled with the Duke's guard, who in a very few minutes conveyed him to the state prison in chains.

Here for a fortnight he was left to meditate, with full liberty to cultivate both his voice and his aversion for the French—his brain and his digestion being both left perfectly clear, by a wholesome diet of dry bread and "water from the spring."

At length, one day a most copious and savory dinner was brought into his cell, and a most polite and agreeable gentleman, of whose Italian origin there could be no possible doubt, came in with it.

Guadagni watched with undisguised pleasure each smoking dish take its place on the table; and motioning his visitor to a seat opposite him, he prepared to sit down.

"Stop," said the jailor, "you shall eat your dinner, but only after singing your best cavatins, to this gentleman."

Guadagni, his eyes fixed upon the tempting feast, instantly began one of his most passionate and entrancing arias. Then again bowing to his visitor, he sat down to table. But the visitor rose.

"Buon appetito," said he, "enjoy your dinner, my good sir, and I thank you for your song. As for me I am going."

"Going?"

"Yes," replied the visitor, "and I am rather late, I believe, for I've got two men to hang."

"Two men to hang! what do you mean?"

"Simply that the Grand Duke, irritated at your refusing to sing for the two French noblemen, his guests, has made you sing to the executioner—that's all. Good day, buon appetito!"

But Guadagni's appetite was gone; he knew the laugh would be against him, and so, when some days later, he was let out of prison, he sought and obtained an engagement in Paris, and was never more heard of in Italy.

We overheard the following conversation the other day when the steamer came in, bringing the old news: "Sebastopol not yet taken?"

"The allies can't get into Sebastopol."

"Why not, pray?"

"Because they haven't got the keys."

"Keys! keys! what keys do they want?"

"Why, the Yan-kees, to be sure!"

THE FANDANGO.—The favorite dance so much in vogue among the Spanish and their descendants, but which is in fact of Moorish origin, is designed to represent, as is well known, the different stages or shades in the progress of the tender passion—love, desire, hope, proud disdain, and reluctant tenderness. Cold refusal and warm confession of the "soft impeachment" are vividly represented by means of the modulations of the music and the voluptuous movements of the dancers. Temperament and custom have rendered the fandango and bolero (the latter of which is but a continuation or sequel to the former) expressive of the intoxicating joy of successful love, the especial favorites of the Spanish, and usually form the finale of all social pleasure. The reserve and characteristic hauteur of the Spaniard instantly quit the field when the tinkling of the guitar calls him to the wanton fandango.

It is recorded that the clergy, shocked at the immoral nature of the fandango, resolved in solemn assembly upon its suppression. A consistory was commissioned to make it the subject of inquiry; and, after due deliberation, when they were about to pronounce sentence upon and banish the dance, one of the prelates, actuated by sentiments of right and justice, and acting upon the principle that no defendant should be condemned unheard, urged that the fandango, the accused, should be brought before the bar of the consistory in propria persona. The justices of this benevolent judiciary's views was at once acknowledged, and accordingly two of the most noted Spanish dancers were summoned to appear before the Court by way of counsel for the defendants; or, in other words, to introduce the fandango before the august tribunal. The dance commenced; the holy fathers, with contracted brows, looked for a while unmoved; at length, the seductive charms and irresistible loveliness of the dance exhibited their effects in chasing away the wrinkles from the foreheads of its austere judges.

Hostile indications and bellicose intentions with reference to the dance by imperceptible degrees merged into lively interest and fixed attention. Now, as its charms more fully developed themselves, one of the reverend gentlemen so far forgot himself and his position as to be guilty of the manifest impropriety of beating time to the movements of the music. The dance went on, becoming still more and more seductive, when one of the worthy clergy suddenly bolted from his seat and commenced executing the movements of the dance. Another and another followed; and the furor became general. The Judge's bench was empty, and what was late a clerical Court was suddenly metamorphosed into a dancing saloon.

It is needless to record the verdict. The fandango was reinstated with all its former rights and privileges, and its glorious triumph has proved its security against all similar attempts on the part of the clergy.

A LITTLE TOO RIPE.—As many of our readers are doubtless aware, it is the custom for planters at the South to purchase clothing for their slaves by the wholesale; and, as of course they have not the opportunity to examine closely each article, they are sometimes swindled by a few bad ones being thrown in among the good. An acquaintance of ours tells us that, on one occasion, he had laid in a box of shoes, and distributed them among the negroes. A few days afterwards, de Old Bob, a favorite servant, found that the shoes that had fallen to his lot were bursting out. So going to his master, he said:

"Massa, whar did you buy dese shoes to."

"I bought them in New Orleans, Bob," responded our friend.

"Well whar did de New Orleans people buy 'em?"

"They bought them from the people up North. They bought them from the Yankees."

"Well whar do de Yankees git 'em?" persisted the negro.

"The Yankees? why they pick them off of trees Bob."

"W-w-well," responded the darkey, holding up his shoes, "I reckon de Yankees didn't pick dese parson shoes, massa, I reckon dey waited till—till—till dey wear a little too ripe."

WASHINGTON IRVING relates a beautiful instance of the quick and generous impulses to which the French are prone, in the case of a cavalier, in the hottest of the action at Waterloo, charging furiously upon a British officer, but perceiving in the moment of assault that his adversary had lost his sword arm, dropped the point of his sabre, and courteously rode on. Peace be with that generous warrior, whatever were his fate! If he went down in the storm of battle, with the foudring fortunes of his chieftain, may the turf of Waterloo grow green above his grave—and happier far would be the fate of such a spirit, to sink amidst the tempest, unconscious of defeat, than to survive, and mourn over the blighted laurels of his country.

Oliver Millikin is as much of a wag as a musician, and to make his waggery more successful, he affects the dress and manner of a clergyman. With his white cravat and sober black coat he makes not a bad imitation. He was at one of the hotels in Springfield a few weeks ago, and his decidedly clerical appearance attracting the attention of the company as they sat down to dinner, he was called upon to ask a blessing. He did not refuse, and got on very well for a sentence or two, but when he came toward the conclusion, he found, as it was his first attempt, that he was utterly unable to remember the usual manner of closing such an exercise. After hesitating a moment, he recollected the usual subscription of his letters, and he brought his petitions to a close by adding with great solemnity, "Yours truly, Oliver Millikin."

The Secretary of the Interior, to whom the question has been referred, has decided that in computing the fourteen days military service necessary to entitle one to public land under the act of March 3, 1855, travel cannot be estimated. Many have applied for land under this act who could not make out the fourteen days' service requisite, without the time spent in travel. To such, lands cannot be accorded under the act of March 3, 1855.

Good PRICE.—Mr. Mozier, sculptor, has just finished for the Mercantile Library Association of New York City, two pieces entitled Silence and Truth, the cost of which is \$8,000.

POPULATION OF BOSTON AND ITS SUBURBS.—According to the late census, the population of Boston and its immediate suburbs, Charlestown, Cambridge, Roxbury and Chelsea is 238,424 persons.

LETTER FROM BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 19th, 1855.

EDITOR FIREMAN'S JOURNAL.—The Fire Department of Baltimore is working along as smooth and nice as a new piece of machinery, everything wearing the appearance of that brotherly feeling which should at all times actuate the noble Fireman to the performance of the noble duty assigned him. And in regard to this subject, we may well ask, where is the true philanthropist more thoroughly exhibited than in the volunteer Fireman? The man who, whether in the day time, or at the dead hour of the night; whether in the sun shine, or when rain, snow, or hail is descending, to impede his progress, regardless of health, he will rush—lay the man who, regardless of all these to intimidate him, will brave them all to protect his neighbor's property, and perchance his all—his life is truly the noblest specimen of a philanthropist. Such, Mr. Editor, is the volunteer fireman. Without pay or remuneration in any way, he acts as he feels to be his; that of doing unto others as he would be done by. But I am digressing from my duty. I wish to know the news from Baltimore, and I am sorry that I have so little that is interesting to send you. We have had no fires of importance since my last, and in fact, there is nothing talked of, I might almost say nothing done but talk politics.

We were somewhat surprised last week to hear that engine company No. 6, of Rochester, New York, intended visiting our city in about a week. You can better judge of the excitement it created, than I can describe it, there being but about a week to make arrangements for them. They will be the guests of Independent No. 6, of this city, who, I think, are very well calculated to take charge of them. They will number forty men in the company and fourteen in the Band, making fifty-four men; and will arrive on the evening of the 25th, and will probably stay about three days, during which time they will be entertained by the Independent engine co., and First Baltimore and Washington hose companies. The committee have also received invitations for them to attend the Theatres and also the Fair of the Maryland Institute for the promotion of the Mechanic arts. They will no doubt have a jolly time; the particulars I will be able to give you in my next.

Yours ever,

BALTIMORE.

WAR IN AFRICA.—The British Government has a war in Africa as well as in the Crimea. A Mandingo sold a negro near the mouth of the Gambia. The negro, it is said, was a British subject, and the British authorities undertook to arrest the Mandingo. Two attempts to arrest the man in the village of Sabage have been repulsive. Gov. O'Connor procured the assistance of one hundred French soldiers from Goree, and again marched towards Sabage, with a force of six hundred and twenty men, three field pieces and one twenty-four pound howitzer. The rebels were driven into the town, when the stockade was carried by assault at the point of the bayonet, and Sabage no longer exists. Loss to the allies, twenty-six killed and seventy wounded. Only one Frenchman fell. Loss to the rebels, one of their best towns and fifteen hundred souls.

Worcester county can produce something besides pretty girls, tall corn, fat pigs, and big "horned critters," as witness the following effort of the muses, the manuscript of which was recently rescued from the obscurity of a May basket, hung at the door of one of our fair friends in the above-mentioned flourishing agricultural district of Massachusetts. The writer must have drunk deep of the fluid from the poet's fountain—the original package—

Now Sarah Deer
do not weep no more
for it is that an hear
With plenty of love in store.
Sarah has not wept no more ever since.

Some men live as if they were poor, all their lives, to be wealthy when they die. Tastes differ just as the color of people's hair and eyes do.

A young lady in Charlestown, S. C., recently attempted to commit suicide by taking laudanum. Her attempt was discovered in season to save her life. She gave as a reason for the deed, that her lover had kissed her upon the cheeks, instead of upon the lips, as was his custom. He had never been so cruel before, and from that moment "life became a burden and a curse."

A REASON FOR GOING TO SEE RACHEL.—In addition to her marvellous command over the characters she represents, her fine acting is heightened by the illusions of costume, of which she is perfect mistress. Her wardrobe is unsurpassed in richness even by reigning Queens. The jewels she wore as Adrienne, are estimated to be worth \$50,000, and her entire stock of jewels to be worth \$250,000. Some of her dresses are said to be worth \$10,000. Of course, such dressing is not witnessed in New York more than once in a lifetime. Her solid magnificence is in marked contrast with the tawdry costume of so many of the theatrical stars, who sport before the audience brass instead of gold, and tin instead of silver.

We understand, says the Yankee Herald, that a New York capitalist has purchased a considerable body of land upon the summit of the Palisades, and intends to erect a number of costly residences thereon, which he expects will be eagerly sought after by the New York aristocracy.

A NEW PRINTING PRESS.—In no one thing has there been more improvement made in the last twenty years, than in printing presses. And now we hear of another, invented by MEXVIN DAVIS, a printer of New York city, which is said to be more convenient than the best of those now in use, and can be affixed thirty or forty per cent cheaper. We hope so.

Good PRICE.—Mr. Mozier, sculptor, has just finished for the Mercantile Library Association of New York City, two pieces entitled Silence and Truth, the cost of which is \$8,000.

POPULATION OF BOSTON AND ITS SUBURBS.—According to the late census, the population of Boston and its immediate suburbs, Charlestown, Cambridge, Roxbury and Chelsea is 238,424 persons.

The Pittsburgh Dispatch of Sept. 29, says.—On Saturday the Firemen had their Annual Parade, and under the direction of George Funston Esq., Chief Marshal, the several companies, each accompanied by a fine band of music, paraded through the principal streets of the city, dressed in their showy uniforms, and having their apparatus beautifully ornamented with flags and streamers, wreaths and bouquets of flowers. The hose reels were drawn by the members of the companies to which they belonged, and the Engines by six horses each, with boys gaily dressed as postillions and outriders. The members were a fine looking body of men—strong, active, energetic in appearance—just such men as are ever ready at the sound of the alarm bell to rush into danger and fatigue to save the property of their fellow citizens, without hope or expectation of fee or reward. The number in procession we should estimate to be about 500. Each company made a fair turn out of members. The order of procession was as follows:

The Eagle, with her Engine and Hose Carriage.
The Alleghany Engine and Hose Carriage.
The Hope, of Birmingham, with Engine and Hose Carriage.

The Duquesne with Engine and two Hose Carriages.

The Fairmount with her Engine and Hose Carriage.

The Neptune Jr., with Engine.

The Neptune with her Engine and Hose Carriage.

The Columbia Hose with her Carriage.

The Niagara with her Engine and Hose Carriage.

The Good Intent with her Engine and Hose Carriage.

The Independence with her Hose Carriage.

The Reliance with her Hose Carriage.

The parade was altogether a very creditable one to the Firemen. The music was excellent, and thousands of their fellow citizens turned out to see the show, and greet the Firemen as they passed, with their smiles and best wishes.

FLOWERS.—The man who does not love flowers is a dolt,—the woman who cares not for them is without the graces of heart and mind that should adorn every one of her sex, and is probably either a vixen or a tormenting hypochondriac. Flowers are vanishing rapidly from our gardens—few are left, in fact, save those which are least prized, because they are inodorous. But we can raise flowers, even if we have no garden spots: We can convert the apartments in which we live into gardens by the aid of a few cheap earthen pots, and a half dozen shovelful of earth. Speaking of flowers, did you ever go into a conservatory at night, when all humanity slept, and Nature only was awake? It is a grand, a sublime, a suggestive sight. A contemporary has witnessed it, and thus he writes on the subject:

Reader, didn't thou ever with waxen taper
Walk through the realms of Flora in the silent night,
And gaze upon her children's faces gleaming
Like rubies, sapphires, diamonds bright?
Well, if thou hast not, prithee take advice—
Go forth at night, and thou shalt see,
When all the world's at rest,
How sweet, how beautiful the flower be.

'Tis like a peep beneath the cradle's lid,
Where half concealed two pretty cherubs sleep;
Go tip-toe, then, lest their repose you break—
And mark the rest which angel-vigils keep.

COMPLIMENTS TO AN AMERICAN.—The Pope has recently ordered a gold medal of the largest size to be sent to George Cole, Esq., civil engineer, of Buffalo, New York, in return for a copy of a work containing his tables and designs of machines for railroads, canals, tunnels, &c. Mr. C. also received an autograph letter from the King of Prussia, acknowledging the receipt of a copy of the same work.

FEELING HIS DIGNITY.—The Boston Times has an account of a scene on board of the British steamer Canada, between Captain Judkins and Caleb S. Marshall, brother of E. A. Marshall, the manager of the Walnut-street Theatre. Mr. Marshall had been requested somewhat importantly, to withdraw from a seat at the captain's table, because he was not accompanied by a lady. He afterwards had his meals served in his state-room. Captain Judkins forbade this. Mr. Marshall persisted. The captain stormed like his countrymen at Sebastopol, but the cool Yankee fire in reply silenced him as effectually as the Malakoff silenced the assaults of the allies. Nothing is said by the passengers about voting a service of plate to the "gentlemanly captain."

During the prevalence of the Yellow Fever at Norfolk, in the case of the Norfolk Beacon office, not only were the printers, apprentices, reporters, all, or about all swept off, but the editors in chief, Mr. Cunningham and Mr. Gatewood both died.

The cases of these editors—Mr. Cunningham and Mr. Gatewood—were particularly harrowing. They were well connected in Norfolk, and their connections began to be seized, and they would not fly and desert them. Mr. Cunningham attended upon and buried a dear friend and relative in Mrs. Commander Barron—in her day, one of the most brilliant of the Southern belles at the Ballston Spa. Almost alone, and in the dead of night, he buried her in the Barron family graveyard, and subsequently her daughter.

Capt. Starke, of the U. S. Marine Corps, a relative by marriage, was next seized, and then his wife and her daughter, and then a near and dear cousin in Mrs. Starke's sister, all of whom he nursed and cared for with the tenderest interest, and with whom he would remain in spite of the most earnest solicitations from relatives abroad, to abandon the pestiferous place; but while nursing the last of them—the favorite cousin—the disease seized him and hurried him to the grave. Another cousin—Mr. Gatewood, his partner—died almost waited upon and nursed him, but now Gatewood is gone, and only the old and worthy father and mother remain of a once large circle of relatives.

A FORTUNATE RUSSIAN.—Gen. Ostensacken, whose military career extends over forty-eight years, who has assisted at more than one hundred battles and combats, in which he has usually been found in the first ranks, has never received the slightest wound.

Poetry and Extracts.

Timour the Tartar.

Come I on Death's cold steed?
Art thou of earthly breed,
Thou spotted phantom white,
Across the desert gliding?
What dark browed king is he,
What awful shape I see,
Like Satan's grisly son,
Thou—spectral charger! riding!

Ho! nations of the East!
King DEATH is come to feast;
His eyes flashing lurid flame,
The flame of burning cities;
I hear the clash of blades,
The shriek of ravished maids,
The thunder laugh of war,
That neither spears nor pikes

Prepare! prepare for strife,
Let the last week of life
Be sold with Jewish greed,
In bereavement and woe,
'Tis TIMOUR'S host that comes!
Hoar, trumpet—blow, drums!
'Tis TIMOUR, scourge of God,
Empire devouring Tartar!

As o'er the aching sky,
The tempest's squadrons fly,
Huge cloudy monster shapes,
Black lightning girded legions,
To burst in fatal storm;
So TIMOUR's armies form
Vast clouds of death, to sweep
On Asia's fairest regions.

Sweet maiden at thy loom,
Stout rustic, hear thy do;
Luxurious Sultan, check
Voluptuous diversion;
Hecater, your king and lord,
Before whose sweeping sword
The scattered Turkmen fly,
Bonds loose the haughty Persian.

Lake wild beast in a cage,
Down thy heart with rage,
Proud fly as I—no more
Of glory stars the climber,
In that pale steed of Death,
Like Samson's icy breath,
With blood red laurel crown
He comes, grim savage TIMOUR!

How to find out whether a woman is vain.—
Don't look at her.

Punch thinks that the carriage drivers would make the best soldiers in the world, as no troop could stand their charges.

SATISFACTORY EXPLANATION.—"I did it in a fit of abstraction," as the boy said who was accused of stealing peaches.

TRUE ASTROLOGY.—Neither wealth nor birth, but mind and heart only, should be the aristocracy of a free people.

A man advertises for "a competent person to undertake the sale of a new medicine," and adds that "it will be found profitable to the undertaker." No doubt of it.

The Philadelphia North American mentions the return home of the Diligent Fire Engine Co., and says its members express themselves highly delighted with their visit to Albany.

A sufferer at a cheap boarding-house denies the infallibility of the proverb that "Promises and pie-crust are made to be broken," as he recently met with a pie-crust that denied fragmentary annihilation in toto.

EXTRAORDINARY MUTILATION.—A soldier at Cork, Ireland, who had been branded with the letter D for desertion, took a razor and deliberately cut out that part of his flesh on which the ignominious brand had been placed.

OLD ITALIAN PROVERBS.—Teeth placed before the tongue gives good advice.

A great many pairs of shoes are worn out before men do all they say.

A great many words will not fill a purse. Make a slow answer to a hasty question.

THE PRINCE CONSORT.—During his late visit to France, Prince Albert had reason to know that he is not quite a King—though the husband of Queen, for at the magnificent fete at Versailles, a singular piece of etiquette was the reservation of the marble staircase for the Queen of England and the Emperor of the French exclusively—not even Prince Albert being admitted to it. The Empress was of course not present.

DECLINING IN POWER.—The order of Jesuits, which in its palmy days boasted over twenty thousand members, is said to have now but five thousand five hundred and ten. Of these, one thousand five hundred and fifteen are in Italy, one thousand six hundred and twenty-seven in France, one thousand two hundred and ninety-four in England, and America, four hundred and sixty-three in Belgium, and three hundred and sixty-nine in Spain.

THE THREE PO

The Fireman's Journal

AND MILITARY GAZETTE.

MARSHALL B. BORUCK, Editor.

SAN FRANCISCO

SATURDAY MORNING, NOV. 17, 1855.

Agents for the Fireman's Journal.
J. W. Sullivan, San Francisco.
J. B. Burdett, Sacramento.
J. C. Rapley, Marysville.
J. R. Henshaw, Stockton.
G. A. Burton, San Jose.

NOTICE.
On and after this date, the list of Free Presses connected with the Journal will be entirely discontinued, with the exception of the Press. The Proprietors find this course necessary from motives of economy and in justice to their Subscribers.

All papers furnished by the Carriers will be charged for at the usual rate, Fifty cents per month. Persons calling at the office, will be charged invariably 125 cents per copy.

WANTED. An experienced solicitor for advertisements and job work, apply immediately at this office.

Shall the Fire Department of the City of San Francisco be a Voluntary or Paid Organization?

This question will doubtless excite considerable surprise in the minds of many members of the Department, and indignation in others, that the mere intimation of pay for services rendered as Firemen should be taken into consideration for a moment; but, notwithstanding all this it is a question which we shall demand be made the subject of earnest discussion in the Department as a body, in the Stated meetings of Companies and finally adjudicated upon by the highest tribunal of the Department, the Board of Delegates.

If men in the garb of Firemen purporting to be members of certain companies, so far lose sight of the good name of the Department and in losing sight of that abandon their own self respect as to imperiously demand from those whose houses and places of business are yet red with flame, to give them what little property they possess because forsooth they have worked upon the brakes of the apparatus to which they respectively belong, but which they disgrace, and if upon a refusal to comply with their demand, proceed to insult and injure the party applied to for the reason that they so refuse, then we think the time has arrived when the mask of "voluntary aid" be thrown off, and we assume the proper character which such conduct will inevitably brand the Department with. That this course has been pursued by those claiming to be members of the Department, we make the charge, by whom committed we know not but it remains for the Department as individual members and as companies to place the mark of contempt and scorn where it belongs and for the Board of Delegates, to mete out that punishment to the offenders which will have the effect to deter others from pursuing the same unmanly dishonorable and reckless course.

Again; The habit has lately sprung up in the Department of making demands upon the business men and residents near the locality of fire, for contributions for this or that company; because the apparatus accidentally was on hand first, threw the first water or their hose laid over this or that house or remained upon the ground longer than another company. We denounce it as a habit not recognized by the Department. As injurious in its effects to its well being and unworthy the name of Firemen.

If a company does extraordinary service. If its members exert themselves to a greater degree than usual, and those benefitted by their services see fit to remunerate them in a manner compatible with the character of gentlemen, we have nothing to interpose; But if on the other hand members of the Department place themselves in the position of supplicants, and with hat in hand endeavor to impress upon the minds of the parties addressed, when and where the services entitled to remuneration were performed—and when money is paid not because it is thought to be deserved, but to get rid of the mendicants, then we say, our reputation is a bubble prick it and it is gone. If the costly edifices erected for the Department—the elegance and magnificence with which its members are surrounded—The care and attention bestowed upon the organization since its inception—The kind words with which its members are greeted on every side, and the interest evinced in time of duty; in time of pleasure and of mourning are not a sufficient return from the citizens of San Francisco for the services performed as firemen, then let the cloak of duplicity, which has covered the members of the Department be cast aside, and let them abandon the proud eminences of honor and position, they have so long occupied.

We regret the occasion which compels us to pen this article, but true to that course we have marked out in the conduct of this Journal, true to that sense of duty which impels us not to look calmly on and witness one portion of the Department suffer for the misdeeds of another, we have no other choice. The subject of which we write is a public one, it has made the voyage on the swift wings of rumor through the City. If it is false we regret the reputation travels with such small like pace. If true—let there be no wavering, no party feeling to actuate the result, but let the Department unite as if one man, to sustain its name without a moment's faltering.

The New Certificate.
The proof impression of the new Certificate of Membership of the Fire Department, was presented to the Board of Delegates, on Wednesday evening last. The engraving is most elegantly finished, a perfect counterpart of the original by Nahl. The design for the Certificate was accepted by the Board of Delegates, in May, 1853, and was shipped to New York in care of the present Secretary of the Department, on the 18th June following. Considerable difficulty occurred to make suitable arrangements with engravers to perform the work, until application was made to Rawdon, Wright, Hatch & Edson, who contracted to perform the work for five thousand dollars. Owing to some delay in receiving a proper endorsement of the contract from the Board of Delegates here, the work was not commenced until February, 1854, and was completed in August, 1855, it being eighteen months in process of engraving. The design by Nahl was looked upon in New York and other cities, where it was exhibited, and pronounced, by judges from European cities, to be the most elaborate and splendid combination of art ever gotten up. In the engraving, Messrs. Rawdon, Wright, Hatch & Edson have given evidence of their reputation for skill and correctness of taste in their profession. The Certificate gives complete satisfaction to the members of the Department here, who can boast of having the richest and most completely beautiful Diplomas of Membership of any organization in America or elsewhere. The entire cost of the Certificate, with the fifteen hundred impressions, amounts to \$6500, five thousand dollars of the amount being appropriated by the city, on the 8th December, 1853. The balance of the expense is borne by the Department. No person can be a recipient of one of these Certificates unless he has been an active member of the Department for twelve months preceding the date of issue. An Exempt Certificate, of the same character, will be issued to each member of the Department who has served five years as an active member of the Department. The Exempt Certificates will not be issued for some months yet, as the work of compiling the time of members of the Department, since its organization, will occupy a great deal of time and much care.

The following correct description of the Certificate will be read with interest by the members of the Department and their friends:

DESCRIPTION OF THE CERTIFICATE.
At the head of the engraving are two sitting figures on a throne, one of them representing Minerva, as California, (like that on the seal of the State.) She is in the act of presenting to a young man the Fireman's diploma. The figure sitting to her left, represents the rich and young city of San Francisco, with the mural crown upon her head. [The artist has drawn her with the most lovely and angelic face that possibly can be conceived, and were such lineaments of beauty, living ones, many and anxious would be the admirers.] This figure holds in her left hand the staff of Mercury, showing her quality as a merchant city, her right hand resting on the arms of the city, holds a crown of laurel, under which lies a spear, signifying the incentive which will prompt the receiver to gain the thanks of his city. At her feet, and beautifully developed, lies the emblem of the profession, and the horn of plenty. Beyond the arch supporting the throne, is a view of the bay and city of San Francisco; in the foreground, the American eagle. In the background, behind the throne, is the rising sun, emblematic of the hope that the young State of California may one day outshine the sister States. The four corner pieces of the engraving show the different kind of fire apparatus now in use. On the left is a view of the fiery element being conquered by the power of water; on the right, a sweet-faced angel watching over a city; above the angel, the rainbow of promise. Below this, cut in stone, are the arms of the city, a phoenix and a shield, supported by two grizzly bears and crested by the head of Minerva. Above the shield, run through evergreens and vine leaves, is a miner's pan with specimens, showing the germ of the greatness of California, together with the pick and shovel.

The plate has been copyrighted, in accordance with the act of Congress, in the name of George A. Van Bokkelen, one of the Committee who has had the matter in charge in New York. The same has been assigned to the San Francisco Fire Department, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York. Copies of the Certificate have been forwarded to the Smithsonian Institute at Washington, D. C. Copies are also to be presented, in the name of the San Francisco Fire Department, to the Chief Engineer, Board of Fire Commissioners, and Board of Representatives of the New York Fire Department, and to Institutions of Art in other cities. The Certificate can be seen at Tucker's Jewelry Store, on Montgomery, near Sacramento street. The plate itself has been deposited in the Bank of America, New York, where it has been insured, subject to the order of the Department.

The Chronicle of the 13th says:—A Mr. Hill, who is comparatively a stranger in this city, is going round to collect some money to enable Mrs. Bird, the widow of the Mr. Bird, mortally injured on the occasion of the destruction of the Novelty Distillery by fire, to return to the Atlantic States. The lady is an invalid, a worthy woman, and without money or wealthy friends. Her husband had \$2200 at the time he was killed, but the widow has seen nothing of it. Since Mr. Hill may not be known to some of our citizens, we write this to prevent the suspicion of a fraudulent intent on his part.

Could a better opportunity for a benefit be conceived, than is presented in the above? Come, at which theatre shall it be given? Speak out, gentlemen managers of the Metropolitan and American. It is true it is but a simple announcement we have quoted. It is not flanked on either side by a correspondence signed by our "first" citizens, (who are they?) But what of that, we have the endorsement of one of the leading papers of the city, amply sufficient to arouse the feelings of the charitable. Let us see what will come of it to Mrs. Bird.

FIREMAN'S CEMETERY.—We hope that the present Board of Delegates, will give this matter their earliest consideration. It is one which should no longer be neglected, gradually the number of firemen dead increases, and an appropriate spot for their graves should be selected without further delay.

Correspondence of the Fireman's Journal.

New York, Oct. 20th, 1855.

THE ASSAY OFFICE.—Where all the gold and silver of the Union is sent to be refined before it is coined, used to be in the Mint in Philadelphia, but it is now located in Wall street, New York city, the government having purchased the building formerly occupied jointly by the Bank of Commerce and Bank of the State of New York, in the spring of 1854, for the round sum of \$500,000. This building has undergone considerable change since then, to fit it for its present use. The upper part being occupied mostly by the Custom House clerks, to which house it is connected by a small covered bridge over the alley which separates the two buildings, and the lower part, where all the gold and silver is received, disbursed and weighed, also has the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States. In the rear of this has been erected a substantial brick building, six stories high, and about seventy feet from the ground where the precious metals undergo the process of refining, an account of which (I obtained through the kindness and urbanity of Mr. S. H. Crawford, one of the officers), may not be uninteresting to the readers of the Fireman's Journal. When first received, whether in the form of bars or dust, it is weighed in a back room of the front building used for that purpose, to the left as you enter. Then it is taken to the second floor of the rear building, on which are ten furnaces, six called melting and four called granulating; here it is melted immediately, to prevent theft, and poured into crucibles to mould it into cakes, or cheques, as they are called. When cold, the metal is taken out, and the crucibles crushed under a machine for that purpose on the ground floor, where is a steam engine, used to turn the rollers, which crushes the crucibles, and propels the machinery used in the building. A considerable quantity of gold or silver adheres to these crucibles, and by crushing them is saved. From these cakes of gold a slit is cut, which the assayer takes to test the quality with nitric acid. The gold is then weighed again, and to every pound, two pounds of silver is added, which is melted together in the granulating furnaces, and thrown into water, to form little grains or granules, the nitric acid, which is used to separate the two metals, may readily act upon a large surface. This process of separating the two metals is performed on the fourth floor, and is done by putting these granules into China jars, and pouring the acid on them. These jars are about two feet high and eighteen inches across the top, tapering towards the bottom, like an ordinary tea-cup. These are set into salt water, in large wooden troughs. The salt water absorbs the acid, and the metal is precipitated to the bottom of the trough, should one of the jars be broken. As the acid acts upon the silver and absorbs it, a gas of a disagreeable odor is emitted, very injurious to inhale, but is prevented from escaping in the room, by a wooden casing with sliding doors, which inclose or surround the troughs, and carries the fumes from the jars into the chimney, from which it is seen issuing, from all parts of the city, in the form of an orange or amber-colored smoke, very pretty to the eye. This gas is very destructive to the wood-work which surrounds it, eating in and destroying it completely, so that it has to be made anew every month. Carpenters are employed almost constantly for this and other work about the building, the fifth story being set apart exclusively for the silver and precipitated, the whole is thrown into a large tub or receiver for that purpose, and the solution of acid and silver is drawn off into the room below, through a wooden funnel fixed in the floor. The gold, which settles to the bottom and remains in the tub, undergoes a thorough washing with salt water, to free it from all impurities. After this, it is remelted and run into bars, which is said to be fine gold, and is taken to the weigher's room, where the weight and value is stamped on it, when it is ready for coining or shipping. The silver, which was held in solution with the acid, and received on the third floor in a large tub, has zinc thrown into it. This unites with the acid, and allows the silver to precipitate, or drop to the bottom, after which the solution of zinc and acid is thrown away, (it being of no more use,) and the silver, being washed with salt water, and the gold was, is placed in a form, under a hydraulic press, of two hundred tons pressure, and pressed into round cakes, about fifteen inches high and twelve inches in diameter. These are afterwards melted into bars, for coining or manufacturing, the same as the gold was. For the safe keeping of all the gold and silver, there are two vaults, one on the first floor, where is also the Assayer's room and department, and is called the Fine Gold Bar Room. The other vault is on the second floor, where all the metals are melted. The sixth floor is used as a store-room for the salt and acids. The workmen employed in this building commence daily at 7 o'clock, A. M., and quit at 3 o'clock, P. M., during which time they are not allowed to go out without a permit from the foreman, as none give, or can be found to give, bonds or security against loss or fraud. After 3 o'clock, they generally have some other employment. The other employees of the Government, connected with the Assay Office, are required to give security. On every Tuesday, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock, visitors are allowed to go through, and see the building and works. The Bullion is only here prepared for coining, and, if wished, will be sent, (at the risk of the Government,) for one-half per cent., to the Mint, and coined. Instead of this, however, some of the receivers of California gold sell these bars, at a less discount, to the bankers, for export to Europe, when there is a fall, from that direction, for it. A large amount has been sent out this year, in that way, until recently. At present the export has ceased, for the last steamer for Liverpool had none as freight. The only demand that is likely to arise for specie will probably come from France, her bank having been drained, down to less than \$50,000,000, from \$121,000,000. The foreign trade of this port is very active. The imports and exports are greater than last year, by far, breadstuffs being the principal increase of the latter which takes the place of coin. Wells, Fargo & Co., one of the principle and leading receivers from California, finding no better market for their gold, received by the last steamer (Northern Light and Empire City) ordered it to be made into coin. The supply of bills of exchange is abundant. Prime sterling selling for 109.108 per cent. France from 5.184 to 5.165.

MONEY.—The supply this fall has been quite abundant, but the great activity in business generally has absorbed all that capitalists could produce, and made the demand for it somewhat stringent; for a few days, however, it has been a little easier. On call, it brings 7 per cent.

and, on paper outside of the banks, 8 1/2 per cent. Their statement, for the last three weeks, shows a decrease in loans and discounts and also in deposits, while their specie has increased for two weeks past. This has strengthened their position materially, and they have taken advantage of it. The sale of stocks and bonds lately have been moderately large, and the fluctuations quite unimportant. But few changes have occurred in the market reports. Flour is quite steady and advancing. Cotton is rather dull at lower prices. Naval stores are a little more active. Rice and Sugars stand about the same.

DR. KANE'S RETURN.—Unexpectedly Dr. Kane and all of his party, except three, returned safe, in the two vessels sent out in search of them. The intelligence spread very rapidly over the city. Every one was elated at the highly interesting accounts given by Dr. Kane and his party. Newsboys had something to recommend their papers. Merchants forgot their dignity, and made familiar with their clerks. The ladies had something new to talk about, and children were attentive listeners to the story of the bold adventures, as related to them.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—Is now holding its annual Exhibition at the Crystal Palace. The spaciousness of the building affords them the best display they have ever had, which bids fair to be so without exception. The arrangements are nearly complete. As you enter from the Sixth Avenue, the show of Statuary is very good. One hint, in particular, that would attract attention, is that of Jenny Lind. Another and very commanding one is of Sir Robert Peel. The display of Painting is not very large or very good. One good one represents a fireman, with trumpet in hand, and the frame, an elaborate piece of work, adds to its beauty. The ornaments on it are hose and hydrant, hook and ladder, water running from the engine and freezing into icicles. Turning from the Fine Arts, you can have a view of the best display of machinery ever held in the U. States, perhaps, I may say, in the world. 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MISCELLANEOUS.

California Steam Navigation Co.

Departure from Pacific Wharf.

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

OCTOBER, 1st, 1895.

STEAMER NEW WORLD, Capt. Sam'l Seymour.

STEAMER ANTELOPE, Capt. E. Z. Clark.

STEAMER CONFIDENCE.

STEAMER WILSON G. HUNT.

STEAMER HENRY HENLEY.

STEAMER J. BRADDOCK, Captain Thos. Seeley.

STEAMER TRULIDA, Capt. E. Z. Clark.

STEAMER CORNELIA, Captain E. Conklin.

One of the above Steamers will leave Jackson Street

Wharf every day at 4 o'clock P.M. (Sundays excepted.)

For Sacramento and Stockton,

Connecting with lighters for

Marysville, Colusa and Red Bluffs.

For further particulars enquire at the office of the com-

pany, corner Jackson and Front streets.

SAM J. HENSLEY, President.

MILITARY TACTICS:

Expressly for the Militia of California:

BY WM. C. KIBBE,

ADJUTANT GENERAL OF CALIFORNIA.

Subscribed to and recommended

by GEN. WM. C. KIBBE, Adjutant General of California.

Has: Having carefully and critically examined your new

Book on MILITARY TACTICS, we are pleased to recom-

mend the work as the best adapted to the purposes intend-

ed of any Tactics text.

The instruction is simple, concise, and well arranged;

comprising everything of real utility required for Infantry,

Light Infantry, Rifle, Cavalry and Artillery Companies—

Comprising at the same time all the improvements of the

present day.

Is issued a Book which should be in the hands of every

Volunteer Soldier. We therefore, cordially recommend it

to the Volunteer Companies, as in every way adapted to

their wants, and likely to secure that uniformity in their

drill so much to be desired.

Signed:

W. D. CORSE, Capt. First California Guard.

THOS. D. JONES, Capt. First California Guard.

ISAAC ROWELL, Capt. First Light Dragoon.

WM. NEELY JOHNSON, Capt. First Light Dragoon.

Capt. First Light Dragoon.

THOMAS HAYES, Capt. First Light Dragoon.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

500 Cases Green and Black Tea—

100 cases P. & M. Yacht Powders.

500 lbs. Adamantine and spermacandles.

300 cases assorted pie fruits in glass.

200 cases do do in tins.

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25 cases of Kennerly's and Thomas' core oysters.

90 cases of lobsters and clams.

200 cases of chemical dips soap.

900 cases of 8-wheeled buckets.

100 cases of 8-wheeled buckets.

200 cases of 8-wheeled buckets.

For sale by R. E. BREWSTER & CO.,

Corner Front and Clay st.

35 Cases Twin Brothers and Elephant To-

baccoes.

30 cases of Fruit and Apricot tobacco.

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WAINWRIGHT, RANDALL & CO.,

Real Estate & Stock Auctioneers

No. 100, MERCHANT ST.,

SAN FRANCISCO.

We respectfully inform our friends and the public gener-

ally, that we have connected with our other business, that of

HOUSE BROKERAGE.

GENERAL DIRECTORY

And have made extensive arrangements for conducting

them satisfactorily to all who may favor us with their

patronage.

As these new branches possess some novelties and not

having been before introduced into this city, we deem it

proper to make them known to our friends, not only to our

own citizens, but to all who may visit our city.

HOUSE BROKERAGE.

This department is an agency for finding and locating

dwelling houses, stores, shops, rooms and

buildings of every description, and will receive a satis-

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